Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

MISCELLANY.

REAL POETRY.

We have read some little poetry in our day and have been variously affected by it, but our feelings were never so wrought upon as in reading the following lines. We do not believe there is to be found in all the poetry that has been written, either ancient or modern, three stanzas containing more of the 'real ore'—the pure, unadulterated essence—than will be found in the article below. This is high praise, but we unhesitatingly submit our opinion to the better judgement of our brethren. Our correspondent has our thanks for this exquisite production:—*Portland Transcript.*

STANZAS.

When the cool storm howls round your door,
And you by light of taper,
Sit closely by the evening fire
Enjoying the last paper—
Just think of him whose work thus helps
To wear away the winter,
And put this inquiry to yourself—
Have I paid up the PRINTER?

From east and west—from north to south—
From lands beyond the water,
He daily, weekly, brings you news
From every nook and quarter—
No slave on earth toils more than he
Through summer's heat and winter;
How can you for a moment, then,
Neglect to pay the PRINTER?

Your other bills you promptly pay,
Whenever you do owe, sir,
The butcher for his meat is paid,
For 'sundries' is the grocer;
The tailor and the shoemaker,
The hatter and the vintner,
All get their pay—then why neglect
To settle with the PRINTER?

The following was given as one of the regular toasts at the late Boston Horticultural Festival:

WOMAN—*A "Floral Lexicon," as follows:*

Whate'er has beauty, worth or power,
Or grace, or lustre, is a flower.
Woman's a flower: in her we trace
Some blossom of the mind or face!
Does woman lead the courtly dance,
We hail the Flower of Elegance:
Does Fashion's wreath adorn her brow,
The Flower of Taste is woman now.
In woman's mein, in women's mind,
The twin-born Flower of Grace we find;
And in her cheek we see
The Royal Rose of Dignity.
The lily symbol of her youth,
Blooms next her heart, the flower of Truth;
And more the violet buds express—
The Flowrets of her tenderness!

MR. MARSHALL vs. MR. CLAY.

We have heretofore alluded to the speeches made by Mr. Marshall, late of the "whig" party, relative to the "slashed boy of the Mills," Henry Clay. The following is given in a Frankfort (Kentucky) paper, as a description of part of a speech delivered by him at that place, during a recent visit:

The most burning and thrilling parts of his address were comprised in his withering sarcasm and scathing invective against the devotion of his party to the hidden or secret *one man power* by which they were ruled as with a rod of iron. He portrayed with the pencil of a Hogarth the lineaments of whiggery in this district, exhibiting them bowing with the cringing servility of abject slaves to the dictation of an individual; and while he did not reproach Mr. Clay or identify him as the subject of his picture, the mind instinctively turned to him as the master-spirit before whom the free voters of the district submitted with the most obedient resignation. But above all, he poured the red hot lava of his sarcasm upon the devoted heads of those crawling sycophants who follow in Mr. Clay's shadow and hang to his coat-tail as the only means left them to secure preferment; who cannot see the sun rise or set except in his——eyes; who do his bidding and consult him upon the preparation of a roast pig or the yoking of a raccoon. He exhibited them as clinging to him wherever he might go, and following him like the farmer ploughing his devious furrow after the tortuous windings of the heifer.

When he took his attitude *a la* Beau Brummell, placed his hand under his coat-tail on one side and held out the lappel on the other, as conveying an idea of the sychophancy of some of the great man's followers, suiting the action to the word and the word to the action, it struck us if Cruikshank could have witnessed the scene, and could have conveyed to his pictures the grinning delight of the democrats fairly agonized with laughter, and the sullen, downcast looks of the whigs, he would dave made his fortune. Oh! the effect was irresistible. We could not fill up the picture so inimitably drawn but by reverting to some toadys who we knew he had in his mind's eye.

He said in conclusion, he knew the sword of whiggery was being whetted for him from point to hilt, and it might be that it would descend upon him. But he was prepared for the sacrifice, although he would not be an unresisting victim.

Retort.—A few days previous to a recent election, a candidate for the office of sheriff, was thus accosted by a neighbor:—'Well, sir, I hope you will be elected, for I would rather be hung by you than any body else.'

'And I,' replied the candidate, 'would rather hang you than any body else.'

A Dutch Device.—Smoking is carried to such an excess in Holland, that every inn is filled with a thick cloud of tobacco smoke; and when the waiter enters the room in search of any Dutchman who may be wanted, he takes a pair of bellows in his hands, to blow the smoke from the face of the party, that he may discover the person he wishes to find.

It's a Fact.—A Western paper says that young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers, are always observed to possess winning ways, most amiable dispositions, invariably make good wives and always select good husbands. A truer thing never was said.

"Oh, my dear sir," said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you have pulled out!" "Very sorry, sir," said the blundering operator, "but as there were only three when I began, I'm sure to be right next time!"

An Irishman and a negro were fighting a few days since in Philadelphia, and while grappling with each other, the Irishman exclaimed—

"You black vagabond, holler enuff!—I'll fight till I die!"

"So will I!" sung out the negro; "I *always does!*"

North-Carolina Legislature.

We gave in our last, the proceedings of the Legislature on Monday and Tuesday, the two first days of its Session. On Tuesday, it will be recollected, several ballotings were had for three Engrossing Clerks, without success. The candidates voted for were Messrs. Cochran, Coleman, Rumley, Miller, McClelland, Gray, Buie, Hancock, Graves, Hayes, Drake, Hoyt, Hoover, Thomas, and West.

SENATE ...Wednesday, Nov. 23.

Yesterday's Journal being read and approved,

Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on Rules of Order, reported, that the Committee concur in recommending the rules that obtained in 1840 for the government of the Senate. Concurred in.

Mr. Spruill, from the joint Committee on the part of the Senate, to superintend the balloting for three Engrossing Clerks, reported that 163 votes were cast, necessary to a choice 83, and that no person having received a majority of such vote, there was no election: which report was concurred in.

A message was received from the House proposing "to go into the election of three Engrossing Clerks"; which being agreed to, the House was informed thereof, by Message, and Mr. W. P. Williams and Mr. Jones were appointed a Committee to superintend the balloting.

The names of the following Candidates were withdrawn from nomination, viz: Messrs. West, Gray, Hancock, Hayes, Buie and Moore.

Received from the House a certificate from the County Court of Iredell, in favor of Ann Patterson, a Pensioner, which was read, and ordered to be countersigned by the Speaker of the Senate.

Mr. Reid presented the Pension Certificates of Isabella Campbell and Martha Spears, from the Clerk of the the County Court of Cumberland which were also read, ordered to be countersigned by the Speaker and transmitted to the House.

The Senate then proceeded to vote for three Engrossing Clerks, when the vote stood thus: Cochran 27; Rumley 26; McClelland 12; Miller 21; Thomas 21; Drake 5; Coleman 10; Hoyt 14; Tate 1; Graves 7.

Mr. Morehead offered the following Resolution;

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to ascertain and report the amount of Public Taxes paid into the Treasury of the State, in the years 1838-'39-'40-'41 and '42 by each County in the State, that said Committee set forth in their Report the aggregate amount of Public Taxes paid by each County into the Public Treasury for the five years aforesaid, also the average amount paid by each.

Resolved, that they further report the Federal population of each County, as ascertained according to the census taken under the Act of Congress passed in the year 1839, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the sixth Census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States."

Mr. Edwards suggested to the Senator from Guilford, whether, in the room of appointing a Committee to obtain the information sought for by the resolution, it would not better become the dignity of the Senate to call upon the Departments to furnish the Statistics be required; further than this, he had no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Morehead replied, that he had offered the resolution without any consultation with the friends he usually acted with; he, for one, was not desirous of staying the entire Winter in Raleigh; the matter sought for by the resolution was required before the Senate could act upon a most important duty which devolved upon them, and that his sole wish was to facilitate the business of the Senate.

After a further interchange of opinions between Messrs. Edwards and Morehead, the resolution was laid upon the table until to-morrow.

On motion of Gen. Spruill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to vote for Engrossing Clerks.

Mr. Francis introduced a Resolution for the relief of the late Door-keeper, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Halsey introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare and report to this House a Tabular Statement of the population of North Carolina, contained in the several Counties, agreeable to the last Census, and the Federal Population contained in each; and prepare and report a statement of the Taxes paid into the Public Treasury of this State by each county for the last five years.

Which Resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Halsey, Biggs, and Norcum were appointed the committee.

A message was received from the Senate agreeing to the proposition to go into the election of three Engrossing Clerks.

The House then proceeded to vote; which resulted as follows: Graves 23; McClellan 37; Coleman 16; Drake 10; Tate 5; Lancaster 3; Hoyt 44; Rumley 49; Miller 52; Cochran 63; Thomas 46. The whole number being 163, and 82 being a majority, Mr. Robert Cochran was declared duly elected. Two more to elect.

The Governor's Message was then received, and was read to the House by the Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Barringer moved that the message and the accompanying documents be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print five copies for the use of each member.

Mr. Biggs moved to amend, by inserting *one* instead of *five*. He stated that he made the motion without intending any disrespect to the Governor, but it was merely to save money. The expenses of printing had increased greatly since 1838, and it was time that they were retrenched. The custom before that time was to print but one.

Mr. Mills, objected to the amendment.

Mr. Bower was in favor of the amendment. He went in for retrenchment and reform.

Mr. Francis concurred with Mr. Mills. The people had a right to have this information. It was a picayune business, to deny them this for the purpose of saving this little expenditure. Gentlemen must have some ulterior object in view. Let them out with it. All of the people were looking anxiously for the message. He knew his constituents were; and a great many people did not take a newspaper, and some were not able. He wanted all of them to have the information contained in the message.

Mr. Biggs again took the floor. He repeated that he intended no disrespect to the Governor. If the gentleman from Macon would go back to 1833 he would find out what had been the custom. His ulterior object was retrenchment, and to bring things back to where they were before.

Mr. Francis rose in reply. He thought their ulterior object had leaked out. There were some things in the message that did not suit their tastes.

Mr. Bower made some additional remarks in favor of the amendment.

The question was then taken on Mr. Biggs' motion, and it was adopted. Ayes 60; Noes 55.

The motion of Mr. Barringer, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. C. Jones, in behalf of the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported Rules of Order for the government of the House.

On motion of Mr. Cardwell, they were amended, and afterwards adopted.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Commons:

The periodical assemblage of a portion of the people, selected for their eminent qualifications, for the important trusts confided to them—to enact laws by which they, as well as their constituents, are to be governed—is an occasion interesting to the philanthropist, cheering to the friends of rational liberty, and an able commentary upon the excellence of our political institutions.

To that Department of the Government assigned to superintend the due execution of the Laws, this assemblage should always be acceptable, as affording an opportunity to show how the duties of that Department have been discharged—to point out the defects of the laws, which experience has proven to exist—and to suggest such amendments and enactments as the good of the community may require.

Such is the interesting occasion, fellow-citizens, which brings us together; and, in the name of our common constituents, I cordially greet you, and tender you my hearty co-operation in the adoption and execution of all measures that may redound to the welfare of the community.

Since the last meeting of your Honorable body, although portions of our State have been visited with affliction, and with physical causes, destructive to the hopes and labors of the husbandman—yet the general health of the land, and the bounteous productions of the soil, have been such as to elicit the most profound gratitude towards that Author, from whom all blessings flow, and to whose superintending Providence we are indebted for all we are, and for all we hope to be. And it is our especial duty, as it is that of every Department of every American Government, earnestly to solicit a continuance of those peculiar favors, which have rendered the American people the blessed of the earth.

Within the same period, an event has taken place, in the death of our late lamented Chief Magistrate, which, while a grateful people have mourned their bereavement, and a suffering country felt the affliction, yet has it proven the foresight of our Revolutionary sages, in the adoption of our Constitution, and has tested its wisdom and stability. A similar event, in most other countries, would have been followed by a resort to force, or, at least, to extraordinary legislation, to establish the succession.—With us, the successor, already indicated by the people themselves, glides into the Chief Magistracy, with an ease and quiet on his part, and an acquiescence on ours, that proves, how fortunate it is for the human family, when, in the establishment of their forms of Government, they select Wisdom, instead of Ambition, for their counsellor. And, it is to be fondly hoped, that every future test, like this, will assure the friends of our form of Government, of its strength, and its enemies, how delusive the hope of its destruction.

The Result of the late Treaty with Great Britain, gives us pleasing prospects of continued peace; and, however widely some of us may differ from the President, as to the manner in which he has discharged a portion of his duties, yet the meed of praise is due to him, for his earnest and successful efforts, sustained and carried through by the eminent abilities of his distinguished Secretary, to adjust our difficulties with that Power upon principles of Honor and of Justice. Nor is it to be believed, that the good arising from this adjustment, will be confined to the parties immediately concerned. The noble example, set by two of the most powerful, intelligent and honorable nations of the earth, in adjusting their difficulties, by a resort to argument, instead of arms, will be worthy the imitation of every member constituting the great family of nations.

The history of nations ought to have taught and, it is hoped has taught the present generation, that that good which arises from the guidance of reason, and the dictates of justice, is more beneficial and permanent, than that which results from the most brilliant triumph of arms, victorious over right and justice.

In inviting your attention to such matters as ought to engage your deliberation, during your present Session, I refer you to the first Article of our Constitution, as amended, whereby it becomes your duty, at this Session, to lay off the State into Senatorial Districts, and apportion the representatives in the House of Commons among the several Counties of the State, according to the rules by which you are to be guided in the discharge of this duty, are so explicitly laid down in the Constitution itself, as to preclude all suggestions on the subject.

At the last Session of Congress, an Act was passed, to apportion the Representatives among the several States, according to the sixth Census. By this Act, the number of Representatives from North Carolina was reduced from nine. It thus became necessary to divide the State into districts for the election of Representatives in Congress, to the citizens of each district, that the districts should be equal in Federal Population, as near as may be practicable to make them, and that they shall be contiguous, and in such manner as shall be most convenient for the accommodation of the inhabitants of every district. Inasmuch as the right of suffrage, in all popular elections, ever ought to be protected, and the full political weight to which each citizen is entitled by the Constitution and Laws of the State, is so manifestly just and undeniable, that it is unnecessary, perhaps improper, formally necessary to suggest its adoption for your guidance in the discharge of your important duties.

By an Act of Congress, approved the 4th September, 1841, entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, and to grant Pre-emption rights," a payment became due to North-Carolina at the Public Treasury, on the 1st July last. On the 24th June preceding, a communication from the Treasury Department was addressed to this Department, requesting that an Agent should be designated to receive the payment. I forthwith appointed CHARLES L. HINTON, Esq., Public Treasurer, the Agent of this State to receive the payment; who proceeded to Washington for that purpose, but the amount was not then paid, for the reason, as it was alleged, that the nett amount for distribution had not then been ascertained. On the 4th November, the acting Secretary of the United States, informed me that the accounts had been adjusted, and the sum of $22,917 97 was found due this State, of which the Treasurer was informed, and he forthwith requested the Department at Washington to forward him a Draft for the amount. This Draft is daily expected. It becomes your duty to apply this fund to such purpose as your wisdom may suggest.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road Company availed themselves of the Act of the last Session, entitled—"An act to secure the State against any and every liability, incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road Company, and for the relief of the same,"—by accepting the benefit of the Act, and giving the Executive notice of the acceptance within the time therein prescribed. The Deed of Mortgage, and Deed of Pledge, required by said Act, have been duly executed and registered, and Bonds to the amount of $500,000, conditioned as required, have been executed and delivered to the Treasurer, signed by obligors, whom I believed at the time to be able to pay and satisfy said Bonds. The Treasurer endorsed $300,000 of the Bonds of said Company, as directed by said act to do, and delivered them to the Company; and having heretofore, under a former Act, endorsed $500,000,—the State stands responsible for the Company, now, to the amount of $800,000. As yet, I am not aware that the Treasurer has been required to pay any thing for any responsibility incurred by the State for this Corporation.

At the same Session, an Act, somewhat similar, entitled "An Act for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-road Company," was passed. That Company availed itself of the benefit of the Act, by fully complying with its requirements, in giving the security, and their Bonds, to the amount of $300,000, have been endorsed by the Treasurer, as by said Act he was directed to do. I am not aware that any demand has been made upon the Treasury, for any liability incurred for this Company; and I am informed that the Company has discharged $50,000 of said bonds, as required by the Act. Besides the interest, which the State should feel, from pride and from utility, in the success of these two noble enterprises, there is an additional interest, which invites your serious attention. For the first of these Roads, we have seen that the State is bound as security for $800,000—for the latter, she is bound as security now for $250,000, besides being a Stockholder in the same to the amount of $600,000. The first and most important consideration then, is —How the Roads can be enabled to meet their liabilities, and thereby secure the State. The embarrassment of the country has been, for some time past, and is likely to be for some time to come, so extraordinary, that travel, the most profitable source of revenue to Rail-roads, has decreased exceedingly, and the productions of industry are so low, and the profits of merchandise so reduced, that the income from heavy transportation has greatly diminished No doubt is entertained but that both Roads would speedily extricate themselves from debt, and make their stock profitable, could they have full employment. Any act of legislation that can aid them in procuring additional employment, without incurring additional responsibility on the part of the State, will certainly be wise and prudent.

It is more than probable that application will be made to charter a Company to construct a Rail-road from some point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road, to Weldon, the point where the Portsmouth and Roanoke, and Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-roads meet; thus connecting, by a continuous Rail-road, our seat of Government with our own excellent Port of Wilmington, on the one hand, and with one of the best seaports in the world, on the other. No valid objection to granting this charter can be perceived, while there is much to sustain its [illegible]. The distance is short, some fifteen miles, the ground is favorable, and the usual expense of Depots and Cars can be dispensed with, by the use of those belonging to the Roads, so greatly interested in this connection. Besides the advantage of transporting heavy articles and such as [illegible] Wilmington, and [illegible] our products in the [illegible]burg, Norfolk, and Wilmington after leaving the City of Raleigh [illegible] inquiry is, by what means the vast productive West can be made to travel [illegible] reap the advantages of these Rail-roads. From personal observation, I have [illegible] leading from Raleigh Westward, [illegible] of fifty or sixty miles, and those [illegible] similar Geological formations, which [illegible] from North-East to South-West, across the [illegible] State, separating the rich valley of the Yadkin from Fayetteville, decidedly the worst in the [illegible]. Thus, we find the productions of this range, [illegible] seeking a market much more distant than our own, because more easy of access; the towns of Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, and in the far West, Augusta and Charleston, are much more familiarly known than even Fayetteville or Raleigh; much less, those Towns farther Eastward; and this grows out of the impracticability, in a great degree, of passing over our roads, with heavy burdens at that season of the year most convenient to take our produce to market. The remedy for these evils, is [illegible] to be in good Turnpikes—improvements [illegible] our means, and therefore more likely [illegible] answering every desirable purpose. [illegible]mmend that a Charter be granted, [illegible]pike Road from the City of Raleigh [illegible]nt Westward, selected with a view [illegible]ntinuance to the extreme West, requiring [illegible]ation to commence operations at Raleigh [illegible]h specified sections of the Road within [illegible]ods, and making it forfeit its charter [illegible]rt of the contemplated Road, which [illegible] in the time prescribed, but granting [illegible]arge Tolls on all such parts as are [illegible] due regard to the citizens of the [illegible]gh which the Road may pass, so that they [illegible]ot be harrassed by unnecessary exactions [illegible] parts of the Road lying in the Counties wh[illegible] reside. Such a Charter would hold out [illegible] to capitalists, to embark in the enterpr[illegible] could abandon it, whenever they found [illegible] cious, and yet retain wha[illegible] this Road be continued [illegible] might be done at compara[illegible] Farmer would have the ch[illegible] mington by the Rail-road, o[illegible] river Neuse. This Turnpike, it is co[illegible]ved, would aid greatly to sustain the Rail-roads, and, at the same time, give to Industry, facilities, to which it is now a stranger.

In connection with these Roads, I will again invite your attention to the facility with which the State can be called upon for payment. If either of these Companies shall fail "to pay the principal and interest as it accrues, the Public Treasurer is authorized to pay the same, out of any money in the Treasury at the time," and for this the faith of the State is pledged. By reference to the amount of semi-annual interest, and annual payments of principal, which are required to be paid, it will be seen, that it is not probable, nor indeed is it necessary, that there should be in the Treasury at all times, an amount sufficient to meet these contingencies, which, it is to be hoped, will never happen. Yet, as they may happen, and as the pledge of the State must be kept under all circumstances inviolate, and its faith sustained, I recommend that the Treasurer have authority to borrow from our Banks, a sum not exceeding, at any one time, the amount which the State may be required to pay between the sessions of the Legislature, and that these loans be contracted only as the demands are made, and after the funds belonging to the Treasury are exhausted.

By a Resolution of the last Legislature, the Treasurer was directed to borrow from the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, such sums as might be necessary to defray the expenses of the State, until the 1st Nov. 1842—"he, at no time, borrowing more than is required for the time being," and the officers, having charge of these Funds, were directed thus to loan them. The inconvenience of this plan, to supply the wants of the Treasury, is experienced in this: A large amount of these funds have to lie idle in the Treasury, to be ready when the Treasurer may wish to borrow. The Boards, having charge of the funds, are thereby restrained from seeking for them permanent investments, and the profits which ought to arise from so large an amount, is greatly diminished, as it is not presumed the Legislature contemplated paying interest on any more than was actually used.

As these liabilities of the Treasury are to continue for years to come, it is the part of prudence to make provision to meet them promptly, no matter how sudden and unexpected the call.

I would respectfully invite your attention to the Public Highways generally. In the Eastern section of the State, the variety of navigable sounds, rivers and streams, and the excellent adaptation of the face of the Country to good roads, render Legislative negligence on these subjects, less oppressive. But from Fayetteville, the highest point of good Navigation Westward, (and the only navigation in our own State, in that direction, excepting the slight batteau Navigation of the Dan, as high as the county of Rockingham,) to the Buncombe Turnpike, a distance of some two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles, what navigable River, *Rail-road, Turnpike* or *McAdamized* highway, gives to the laborer facilities of transportation? None!—literally, none! This vast extent of Territory, reaching from the Blue Ridge in the West, to the alluvial region in

the East, and extending across the whole State, it is believed will compare with any spot upon the globe, for the fertility of its soil, the variety of its productions, the salubrity of its climate, the beauty of its landscapes, the richness of its Mines, the facilities for manufactures, and the intelligence and moral worth of its population. Can another such Territory, combining all these advantages, be found upon the face of the whole Earth, so wholly destitute of natural or artificial facilities for Transportation?

I direct your attention to the wants of this portion of the State—it is the business of your wisdom to supply them. Fayetteville seems naturally to invite the commerce of the West. Her river affords as good and durable navigation as most rivers in the South; her exporting Port of Wilmington, is superior to those of Petersburg, Richmond, and many other important Towns; and the wisdom of a previous Legislature thought the necessities of this region demanded the advantages which a Railroad could afford. This scheme having failed, it is believed, from the pressure of the times, the next inquiry is—What scheme, that is practicable, will afford the desired facilities?

Next to Navigation and Railroads, Turnpikes afford the best means of taking produce to market. I therefore recommend that a Charter be granted to make a Turnpike from Fayetteville to the Yadkin river, at some point above the Narrows, or, if deemed most expedient, to some point on a similar road, leading from Raleigh Westward, thus giving the West the advantages of both Markets; with such favorable conditions in the Charter, as heretofore suggested, that Capitalists will be induced to embark in the enterprise. And surely, this scheme cannot fail for the want of means. Labor will be an excellent substitute for money, and labor cannot be difficult to obtain, in a region now growing Cotton at six cts. per lb., Corn at one Dollar per bbl., and Wheat so low, that it takes one half to transport the other to Market. Should the Road ever reach the Yadkin, no doubt is entertained of its continuance across the Catawba, westward—thus giving to this Road the advantages which will arise from the navigation of these two noble Rivers, from the Falls on the Southern border of the State, now wholly obstructing their navigation for a great distance towards their sources.

The Western portion of the State, comprising what may be termed the Mountain Counties, is a vastly interesting region, and invites your due regard. To make them more interesting, we only have to make them more accessible. The sublimity and beauty of its Mountain Scenery, the purity of its waters, the buoyancy and salubrity of its atmosphere, the fertility of its valleys, the verdure of its mountains, and, above all, its energetic, intelligent and hospitable inhabitants, make it an inviting portion of the State. The face of the country necessarily makes the construction of Roads very difficult and expensive, and the sparseness of the population in many places forbids the imposition of a duty so onerous upon them. These Mountain Roads are made at an expense much less than might be supposed; and, when well made, are firm and easily kept in repair. The rapidity in the Streams forbids much hope from [illegible] and, therefore, renders their claim upon the liberality of the Legislature, to aid them in their [illegible] more just and meritorious. When [illegible] Roads shall be established in that region, it is believed the population will increase with rapidity, Agriculture improve, grazing will be extended, Manufactures and the mechanic Arts will flourish in a location combining so many advantages and inviting their growth. The improved highways will be additional inducements to the citizens of other sections of our State to abandon their usual Northern Tours, or visit to the Virginia Watering places, for a Tour much more interesting among our own Mountains, much cheaper and much more beautiful—a Tour in which they will inspire health in every breath, and drink in health at every draught. The large amount of [illegible] paid, and to be paid, into the Public Treasury from that quarter, for Vacant and Cherokee Lands, would seem to give stronger claims to aid from the Treasury. It is therefore respectfully recommended, that you give to that section of the State such aid as in your wisdom its condition may require, and the condition of the Public Treasury may justify.

The Buncombe Turnpike, in which the State is a stockholder, shows the great advantages arising from such improvements, and its profits, of twelve to fifteen per cent. per annum, prove the great use that is made of it.

There is another inconvenience to which this section of the State labors, and to which I deem it proper to call your attention. This extensive Territory is wholly destitute of Banking facilities, although it is so large that the County which once embraced nearly the whole of it, was frequently dignified with the appellation of a State. When it is recollected, the large amount that is due to the State for the sale of Cherokee Lands, it becomes a matter of public interest, that the debtors, who reside mostly in that quarter, should have a currency among them in which to make a payment.

Turning our attention to the Eastern part of the State, two improvements, said to be practicable, assume an importance that renders them National in their character. I allude to the opening of Roanoke Inlet, and the connection of Pamlico Sound, by a Ship Channel, with Beaufort Harbor. Frequent surveys of the first of these proposed improvements, made by able and scientific Engineers, and, more particularly, one lately made under the authority of this State, by Maj. WALTER GWYNN, whose qualifications, endorsed by the General Government, are equalled only by his practical skill, establish the feasibility of this work. The advantages arising from this improvement to our Commerce, are too obvious to need pointing out. But the view to be taken of its vast importance, is, in the protection it will afford to our shipping, and the lives of our seamen. The difficulty and dangers often encountered at Ocracoke Inlet, render the connection between Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbor of vast importance to the convenience and security of our Commerce and Shipping. It will be an extension of that inland navigation so essential to us in time of war, and give access to one of the safest harbors on our coast, and one from which a Vessel can be quicker at sea than from any other perhaps on the Continent. In these improvements, the Commerce of the nation is interested; it becomes the duty of the nation to make them, if they be practicable and proper. I therefore recommend, that you bring the attention of Congress to the subject, in the manner most likely to effect the object. The attention of Congress has been repeatedly drawn to the first of these objects, but nothing is yet done. We should assert a continual claim to our right to have this work effected by the General Government. It is beyond the present ability of the State to execute it, and if it were not, it so appropriately belongs to the General Government to execute it, that it might be considered an infringement of its rights for the State to attempt it. You would be saved the trouble of this appeal if the nation could witness one of those storms so frequent on our coast—could witness the war of elements which rage around Hatteras, and the dangers which dance about Ocracoke—could witness the noble daring of our Pilots, and the ineffectual, but manly struggles of our seamen—could see our coast fringed with wrecks, and our towns filled with the widows and orphans of our gallant tars. Justice and Humanity would extort what we now ask in vain. If one tithe of the destruction, which happens on our coast, were to happen in Delaware Bay or at the entrance of Boston or New York Harbors, the sensibilities of the whole nation would be aroused, and if its recurrence could be prevented by human means, such appeals would be thundered into the ears of Congress as would afford the protection desired, regardless of the appropriation. But instead of giving *us* the protection *we* so much need, a beggarly sum is doled out to North Carolina, to repair a dilapidated Fort, or protect an abrading sand-bank.

On the South side of the Cape-Fear, is a considerable extent of Country, watered by Lumber River and its tributaries, which is heavily timbered, and would become very valuable if more accessible to a good market. That river is now used to carry lumber to Georgetown, in South Carolina; but the navigation is somewhat obstructed and difficult, and so distant is the market, that the business is not found profitable. It is suggested, by those better acquainted with the geography of that region than myself, that Lumber River can be very easily connected with the Cape-Fear by a Canal—that the expense of the Canal, and of opening the river to improve its navigation, will be inconsiderable, compared with the advantages derived from the improvement. I therefore recommend, that a survey be ordered, to ascertain the practicability of uniting those Rivers by a good navigable Canal, and that an estimate be made of its probable cost.

The Judicial Department of our Government has been administered with promptness, fidelity, and ability; but I cannot forbear to call your attention to the frequent acts of violence and force committed upon our Jails, whereby prisoners, charged with the highest crimes, are released, rescued, or escape. To such an extent has this offence been carried, that open force has been used, and that too, I believe, in the presence of the Jailor, to break the Jail, seize the prisoners, and inflict upon them summary punishment, for real or supposed offences. In other instances, the prisoners have been aided in their escape by external force, clandestinely used. In others, by the use of instruments furnished them in prison. Whether these frequent and repeated offences against the due administration of Justice, arise from the cowardice, connivance, or negligence of Jailors, or from the delinquency of the Magistrates, in not building sufficient prisons, are questions submitted for your consideration, with the hope that you will apply the corrective if the present Laws be insufficient.

There is another matter connected with the due administration of the Criminal Law, that deserves attention. Criminals have been permitted to go at large, and finally escape, after it has been notoriously known, that they have committed offences. If the present Law on that subject can be improved, I recommend that it be done. Nothing affords such ample protection to the *Innocent*, as the certain punishment of the *Guilty*.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, will lay before you, in due time, a detailed Report of their proceedings, and the state of the Fund, and of the extent of their operations in draining the Swamp Lands. It will be your duty, as it is the desire of the Literary Board, to institute the most rigid examination and scrutiny into the manner in which the pecuniary affairs of the Board have been managed. It is due to the People to know how they have been managed; and it is due to the Board, if they have faithfully discharged their duties, that their Fellow-Citizens should know that also.

And, in connection with this examination, I would recommend a scrutiny into the affairs and condition of the University of our State. It is the child of the Constitution, and should be watched over with Parental care by your body. It is believed that due attention is not paid to that important Institution by the Legislature. Such Reports and Examinations are not made, as will give the Public full information, in relation to its management and utility; and thus Demagogues sometimes make it the hobby upon which they ride into public favor, by making the grossest misrepresentations.

The Report of the Board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you during the present Session, which does not promise to be very interesting, as the Board has but little under its charge at this time, beside the small Fund under its control, into the management of which they invite the strictest scrutiny.

By virtue of the Act authorizing me to appoint an agent in the County of Macon or Cherokee, for the purposes therein specified, I appointed *Jacob Siler*, Esq., who gave the Bond and Security required, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. His communications to the Treasury Department will give you the information as to his progress. The general pecuniary pressure, the scarcity of a circulating medium in the Western part of the State, the want of sufficient Roads to carry Produce to market, and the outlays necessary to settle a new Country, all combine to make it extremely difficult to pay the debt due the State upon the Cherokee Bonds, and it is believed if payments thereon be rigorously exacted, the result will be, in many instances, ruin to the debtors and loss to the State; but, if reasonable indulgence be given, it is probable that most of the debts will be collected. The high price for which these Lands sold, would seem to justify all reasonable indulgence.

A Resolution of last Session having authorized me to employ Counsel to defend the Titles of Purchasers of Lands in Cherokee County, I engaged the services of *Thomas L. Clingman*, Esq., who, I presume, will make a Report during the Session upon the subject, which will be laid before you.

The progress of civilization, sustained by the dictates of humanity, would seem to appeal to public liberality, for the establishment of Asylums for the use and benefit of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and for the protection of the unfortunate Lunatic. The helpless and suffering condition of many of these afflicted creatures, have long since and often appealed to the public charity of a Christian community. It is referred to you to say, how unheeded has been that appeal. It is likewise referred to *you* to say, how much longer we shall manifest our gross ingratitude to *Him* who showers upon us, with the hand of profusion, all the choice blessings of life, while we withold a beggarly pittance from his afflicted Children.

The establishment of a Penitentiary, in this State, has long been a matter of discussion, and it is probable, by this time, that Public opinion has determined upon its expediency. I therefore direct your attention to the subject. Long experience in the practice of Criminal Courts, has satisfied me, that offenders are often permitted to escape from a laudable humanity in Jurors, who look upon the severity and ignominy of the punishment that awaits the culprit, upon a verdict of Guilty, until their kindlier feelings conjure up doubts enough to justify a conscientious acquittal. It is believed that a few years apprenticeship in a Penitentiary, substituted for the present mode of punishment, would cause many a verdict to more nearly approximate the truth.

Whether it be expedient to establish these institutions, and if expedient, whether, this is a propitious time to do so—whether you will embark the Funds of the State in any of the schemes of Internal Improvement heretofore suggested—are matters for your consideration.

To you, the consideration of these matters appropriately belongs—*in* you, the powers of Taxation and appropriation are constitutionally vested. You are fresh from your Constituents, and doubtless well advised as to their wishes and wants—to them, you are responsible for the manner in which you shall discharge the high trusts confided to you, and therefore to you, are these matters most respectfully referred.

I would recommend, that whatever schemes of expenditure you may embark in, that you keep within the means at the command of the State; otherwise, the People must be taxed more heavily, or the State must contract a Loan. The pressure of the times forbids the former—the tarnished honor of some of the States, should make us, for the present, decline the latter.

The mania for State Banking, and the mad career of Internal Improvement, which seized a number of the States, have involved them in an indebtedness very oppressive, but not hopeless. American credit and character require that the stain of violated faith should be obliterated, by our honest acknowledgement of the debt, and a still more honest effort to pay it. I therefore recommend the passage of Resolutions, expressive of the strong interest which this State feels in the full redemption of every pledge of Public faith, and of its utter detestation of the abominable doctrine of *Repudiation*. That State which honesty owes a debt, and has, or can, command the means of payment, and refuses to pay because it cannot be compelled to do so, has already bartered Public Honor, and only awaits an increase of price, to barter Public Liberty. This recommendation will come with peculiar force from you. North Carolina has been jeered for sluggishness and indolence, because she has chosen to guard her Treasury and protect her Honor, by avoiding debt, and promptly meeting her engagements. She has yielded to others the glory of their magnificent expenditures, and will yield to them all that glory which will arise from a repudiation of their contracts. In the language of one of her noblest sons, "it is better for her to sleep on in indolence and innocence, than to wake up to infamy and treason."

But when Public honor is at stake, or public Liberty endangered, she will shake the poppy from her brow; and then, for her high souled patriotism, for her unwavering devotion to the love of Liberty, for her loyalty to the Union, and for her stern integrity, the proudest sister of the Republic may well desire to be her rival.

The Civil commotion which has lately disturbed the patriotic State of Rhode Island, is deeply to be regretted, and its termination in a conflict might have been attended with serious consequences to the other States. Aside, then, from mere sympathy, we cannot be indifferent spectators. Inequality in the right of suffrage, is the ground upon which resistance to the constituted authorities, and overt acts of rebellion, are attempted to be justified. Without passing upon the merits of the issue between the parties, in that State, I am constrained to say, that there is a spirit too often manifested in our country to enforce our supposed rights, or to redress our supposed grievances, by appeals to open resistance, rather than to Law, to reason, and to a returning sense of Justice. It is not every grievance under which a people may labor, that justifies a resort to force for redress; nor is it to believed, that in any portion of our country, in this enlightened age, will a course of policy be persisted in that is grossly unjust and oppressive. The steady appeal to right and to reason is sure in due time to procure the appropriate remedy. The example of our own State, in her steady efforts to reform her representation by appeals to the justice of her claims, and the success which eventually crowned those efforts, is proof of the wisdom of that policy. I therefore deem it the duty of all friends of social order to rebuke, on all occasions, that spirit which is ever ready to light the torch of civil discord, and revel in the blood of a brother.

Our Banks resumed specie payments during the past summer, and it is believed will be able to sustain themselves in future. But, while they afford us a sound Currency, it is to be regretted that they are not enabled to extend their accommodations, and increase their circulation, to that extent the necessities of the community requre.

North Carolina, although an Atlantic State, is, to a great extent, in the condition of some of the interior States. She has no large commercial mart from which is shipped the principal productions of her industry. These are shipped mostly from the Ports of Virginia and South Carolina. The balances against her at the North, contracted for the immense quantity of merchandise purchased there, have to be paid in cash. Our Bank notes have to supply this cost, either by being presented at once for specie, and that taken to the North, or, by being taken to the North, and there shaved to the Brokers at a discount, (which a prompt redemption in specie cannot prevent,) who forthwith present them at Bank for payment in specie, or its equivalent. Thus, the perpetual flow of our Bank notes Northward, to pay balances against us, is met by a counter-current of the same notes Southward—not to pay balances in our favor—not to be thrown again into circulation by the purchase of our produce—but to stop them from circulation, by pushing them into the Banks, and drawing out the specie for them. The only means of protection against these continued drains, which our Banks can resort to, is to curtail their circulation—the very thing that operates against the community, but the only thing which can prevent them from being driven again into another suspension. If we had a National Currency at *par* in every part of the Union, by which to pay these balances against us, that Currency would never touch the hands of the Broker. It would be thrown into circulation in every direction, instead of being thrown back upon the Bank that issued it. Our own notes would remain among us—there would be but little demand for specie, as but few would return upon the Banks, and they would thus be enabled to throw a much larger amount into circulation, without the risk of their sudden return for specie, and without the risk of being driven again into another suspension. The hopes of having a National Currency has been twice thwarted by the President's Vetoes upon Charters of National Banks. Whether he will continue regardless of the will and of the sufferings of the people, time will disclose. Whether the examples of WASHINGTON and of MADISON are unworthy of his imitation he must decide. One thing we all know—from the time of the establisment of the first National Bank, to the present time, whenever we have been without that Institution our pecuniary affairs have been greatly deranged. In this State, the issue of a National Bank has been fairly submitted to the people by the rival candidates in the two last Gubernatorial elections. The result, each time, proves the majority to be in favor of such an Institution, It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether you ought not to aid, by all the means at your command, to carry out this expressed will of your Constituents.

The disease under which the National prosperity labors, is the want of facility in Exchanges and a sound uniform National Currency. The remedy resorted to in some of the States, is the establishment of State Banks, which throw in circulation a supply of notes, which for a moment seems to give relief, but these notes have only to take a turn or two Northward and back again, to be redeemed with specie, and the vaults are emptied—the Bank suspends—the notes become valueless, and the remedy turns out to be a wretched quackery, that aggravates the disease. Banks owned by States, so located as to be subject to these continued drains of their specie, cannot withstand the operation any more than those owned by individuals.

The passage of a new Tariff of duties, at the last Session of Congress, it is hoped, will relieve the nation from the temporary shifts of issuing Treasury notes, or of resorting to loans to meet its current expenses, and to pay its debts, Already its effects are visible in the increased activity of American Industry, and in the growling tone of some of the European Journals, and in due time, it is believed, will be visible in the increase of our Revenue. But scarcely has the law gone into opperation, before we hear its repeal threatened because its object is something beside raising Revenue. It is high time the principles under which duties may be imposed, should be settled and adhered to. The principles being settled, the extent to which the power may be exercised then becomes a matter of expediency.—All agree that duties may be imposed to raise Revenue, but some contend that they can be imposed for no other object. If this latter doctrine be true, then are we shorn of some of the most important prerogatives of a sovereign People—then may we be subjected to the most abject commercial Slavery. If it be admitted that Europe can pour into our Country, the excessive productions of her pauper labor, whenever she chooses, and can exclude our productions from her Markets, or tax them so high as to be ruinous to us, and that we have no power to protect ourselves against the influx of the one, or, to counteract the oppressive exclusion or heavy exactions of the other—then, indeed, are we in a helpless condition. The avowal of this doctrine is well calculated to invite Foreign Powers, who are so inclined to forget right, to impose all such tyrannical restrictions upon our commerce as their cupidity may suggest. Indeed, for some time past, we have been approximating this condition. Europe has been flooding our Country with the products of her labor, at a tax of some 20 per cent., while the productions of American labor have been either totally excluded from her markets, or taxed from 50 to 250 per cent. Her Writers upon the wealth of Nations descant to us upon the beauties of FREE TRADE. Her political Orators and Journals shout to us across the Atlantic—"FREE TRADE"—and the glorious privilege of *buying* from whom you please.

Some of us re-echo *Free Trade*, and the glorious privilege of buying of whom we please. But from none of these do we hear the shout of Free Trade, and the glorious privilege of *selling* where we please, and to whom we choose. It is as important to us, to have the privilege of selling, without exorbitant exactions, as it is to buy without them. If every facility and inducement to purchase the industry of others are opened to us—but every facility and inducement to sell the products of our industry are obstructed or closed, then must we become, most surely, a ruined people. The sentiment uttered by one of our most distinguished Presidents, in 1824, in relation to a Tariff, and at a time when he was before the people as a candidate for that high office, is fully sustained by eighteen years of subsequent experience. He said—"In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the *policy of British Merchants*. It is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and, instead of feeding the *paupers* and *laborers* of England, *feed our own*; or, else, in a short time, by continuing *our present policy*, we shall all be rendered *paupers ourselves*." The policy then recommended, by him, has not been pursued, and how truly he shadowed forth our present condition. Let us resist the policy of *British Merchants*, let us become *a good deal more Americanized*, let us feed our own paupers and laborers, instead of feeding those of England, let us abandon that policy which leads to Pauperism, and adopt that which will raise puapers and laborers to competency and independence. Let us declare our Commercial Independence and proclaim to the world, we have the power not only to raise Revenue by imposing duties, but that we have the power, by imposing them, to protect American Industry against European industry, and to counteract by our Legislation any foreign Legislation hostile to our interests. But, at the same time, let us invite all nations to a commercial intercourse with us, upon terms of the most extended liberality, but, they must be terms of equality and reciprocity.

That the General Government has power to impose duties for the protection of American Industry, against European Industry, and to counteract foreign legislation hostile to our Interests, I think cannot admit of a doubt. When the States became independent, they had the power, unquestionably. All their powers to impose duties, they transferred to the General Government by the adoption of the Constitution. They then ceased to have the power; and, if the General Government has it not, then the power is extinct. Is there an American willing to admit this?

I do not wish to be understood as advocating a high Tariff. I contend for the power to impose it, if we think our interests require it. I advocate the doctrine of Free Trade, as far as it is practicable; but when it ceases to be practicable, unless at a ruinous sacrifice to us, I abandon it and say to the world—"We will do unto others as they do unto us."

I have thought it proper on this occasion to say thus much on this important subject. The American people ought to know the general opinion of the Union upon it; that they may make some calculation what is likely to be the course of policy pursued for the future. Frequent legislation on the subject, from one extreme to another, defeats the best devised plans, baffles the wisest calculations, and often destroys hopes well founded. The suspense in which the People are kept, checks their energy, curbs their enterprize, and kills their prosperity.

I had long entertained the hope that, upon the payment of our National Debt, the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Lands would be distributed among the States, to which they so justly belong. This Fund would aid the States greatly in the Education of their Youth, and in their schemes of Improvement. But if we wish to expend more than the means now at our command, we shall have to resort to an increase of Taxes upon our citizens. The President has thought proper to interpose himself between us and our just rights, and deprive us for the present of the Funds arising from that source. He had the power to do so, and we must submit until the time shall arrive for us to exercise the powers vested in us, by removing the obstruction, and taking possession of what is so justly our own.

The President having called an extra Session of Congress in 1841, prior to the regular Congressional Elections in our State, it became my duty to order Election for Members of the present Congress by Proclamation.

In the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams, the late Representative in the thirteenth Congressional District, the House of Representatives was deprived of its oldest, and one of its most efficient Members, the State of one of its ablest and most faithful Representatives, and the community of one of its best, most honored, and most esteemed citizens. A Writ of Election was issued to supply the vacancy, which resulted in the election of the Hon. Anderson Mitchell, of Wilkes.

By the death of Alexander Troy, Esq., late Solicitor of the fifth Judicial Circuit, the State was deprived of an excellent Officer, and of a most estimable citizen. A temporary appointment, by the presiding Judge, of the Hon. Robert Strange, was made to fill the vacancy. It will be your duty to elect his successor. Solicitors for the second and fourth Judicial Circuits are likewise to be elected.

The Report of the state and progress of Common Schools, is necessarily too long for this Communication, and will constitute a part of the Report of the Literary Board.

Having received the resignations, in file A, of William B. Shepard, Esq., the Senator elect from the first Senatorial District; of Elisha Bostick, a member elect of the House of Commons from the County of Richmond; and of Robt. T. Paine, a member elect of the same House for the County of Chowan; I issued Writs of Election to supply these vacancies.

The accompanying File, marked B, contains the resignations of Justices of the Peace, made since the last Legislative session.

The accompanying File C, contains Resolutions passed by the Legislatures of the following States, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. These Resolutions refer to the following subjects:

The death of the President and the donation to his widow;

The amendment of the Constitution as to the Veto Power, and the Presidential term of service, and the passage of a Law requiring Electors for President to be elected on the same day throughout the Union;

The Revenue and Tariff, protective and discriminating;

The Public Lands, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sales thereof;

The demand of fugitives from justice, embracing the demand of persons charged with Negro stealing and the correspondence on the subject;

The North East Boundary;

The admission of Texas into the Union;

The U. S. Bank or Fiscal Corporation;

The Bankrupt Law;

The Sub Treasury;

The Repudiation of State Debts;

The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution;

The Military Academy at West Point;

The Loan Bill and one Hour rule of the House of Representatives.

The term of service of Hon. William A. Graham, a Senator of the United States from this State, expires with the present Congress. You will supply the vacancy.

During the past Spring, I received the Standard Yard Measure, and Ounce Weights, furnished by the General Government. I advertised for a Contract to make duplicates thereof to be furnished to the several Counties agreeably to Act of Assembly. Having received no bid, through the agency of a gentleman travelling Northward, I endeavored to get a contract to make them in that direction. A proposition has been received, to execute the work in a style so superior and at a price so far above any thing contemplated by the Legislature, that I did not feel warranted in accepting the proposition. The capacity measures, intended for Standards, were not then ready, and have not been received.

By a Resolution of the last Session, I was directed to cause the 1st Volume of the Revised Statutes to be distributed to such Magistrates as had been appointed since 1835. I have all the copies at this place, except such as are required to be retained, to be distributed; and, it is believed, a few Magistrates are not yet supplied. There were a few extra copies in some Counties, from which I have endeavored to supply those who were not supplied.

In conclusion, gentlemen, should the wisdom of yuo Counsels tend to elevate the moral character of our State, to enlighten its youth, to relieve the helpless, to reform our physical condition, to aid the debtors, to reward industry, and to encourage honesty, integrity and morality, none will be more grateful to you for the essential services, than

Your Fellow-Citizen
and humble servant,
J. M. MOREHEAD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1842.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In consequence of the great length of the Governor's message, we are under the necessity of giving this week only a synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature. A full report shall be brought up in our next.

In the *Senate*, Nov. 21, the proposition from the House to appoint a Joint Select Committee on Military Affairs, to be composed of five members on the part of each House, was acceded to, and Messrs. Allison of Orange, W. P. Williams, Dockery, Reid, and Jacocks, were appointed on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Hawkins, J. P. Caldwell, Bower, McLean, and Scales, were appointed on the part of the House. Mr. James I. Thomas of Franklin, was this day elected an Engrossing Clerk.

In the *House of Commons*, the following six Standing Committees were appointed:

Committee on Claims: Messrs. Thomas Wilson, Odom, McCair, Brogden, Hawkins, Thomas. Martin, Stockard, Cardwell, Brummell, Stowe, Baxter, McLaughlin.

On Propositions and Grievances: Messrs. Sharpe, Rogers, Norcum, Davis, Williams, Stone, Locke, Nash, Walker, Lord, White, Candler, J. P. Caldwell.

Committee on Agriculture: Messrs. Willey, Gee, Halsey, Street, A. Bryan, Hill, McCollum, Bracken, Doak, F. Wilhams, Ross, Burgen, Conrad.

Committee on Education: Messrs. Ehringhaus, Bragg, Norcum, Koonce, Dickson, Fitts, Dockery, Rand, Mendenhall, Leach, Erwin, Avery, Young.

Committee on Internal Improvements: Messrs. Jno. B. Jones, Pope, Foreman, Dewey, Kelly, Russell, McRae, C. Jones, Jr., Shultz, Brower, Barringer, Francis, Bower.

Committee on Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Lamb, Lee, Shankling, Marshall, McIntyre, Hawkins, Nelson, Ashe, Holloway, Jackson, N. Wilson, Mills, J. J. Bryan.

The following Resolution introduced yesterday

by Mr. Francis of Cherokee, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 111 to 3—(yeas all *whigs* Messrs. Francis, Mendenhall and Whitaker):

Resolved, That Samuel J. Finch, ["whig"] late Door-keeper to this House, who attended and officiated as Door-keeper to this Session, until the organization of the House, be allowed his mileage and pay for one day's attendance.

In the *Senate*, Nov. 25, the Speaker announced the following Committees;

On Propositions and Grievances: Messrs. Moore, Myers, Melvin, Cathey, Cooper, Jno. W. Williams and Howard.

On Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Pasteur, Thomas, Boykin, Worth, Ray, Pharr and Speight.

On Claims: Messrs. Reid, Ribelin, Etheridge, Burgin, Tomlinson, Miller and Mitchell.

On the Judiciary: Messrs. Edwards, Morehead, Reid, Elliott, Shepard, Jones and Arrington.

On Internal Improvements: Messrs. W. P. Williams, Joyner, Allison of Orange, Jacocks, Larkins, Dockery and Stafford.

On Education and the Literary Fund: Messrs. Brown, Joyner, Boyd, Hodges, Rogers, Allison of Iredell, and Exum.

Joint Committee on Finance: Messrs. Arrington, Spruill, Stallings, Moye, Hester, Albright, Dobson and Walker.

Joint Committee on the Library: Messrs. Shepard, Elliott and Moore.

The resignation of *Hugh McQueen*, Attorney-General of the State, was read and accepted. A bill altering the time of holding the winter term of the Supreme Court, from the 3d Monday to the 30th December, was passed into a law. Mr. Rogers presented a Resolution "That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the revenue laws of this State, so as to insure the collection of taxes the same year the list is received." On motion of Mr. Edwards, a proposition was sent to the House, proposing to raise a Joint Committee of one on the part of each House from each Judicial District, to whom shall be referred the apportionment of representation in the State Legislature; and on motion of Mr. Reid, a message was sent to the House, proposing to raise a Joint Committee of thirteen on the part of each House, to whom shall be referred the subject of Congressional apportionment. *James Rumley* of Carteret, was this day elected the third Engrossing Clerk, and Wm. H. Neal Col. Com., John W. Potts Lieut. Col., and Joseph W. Scott Major, of the Brigade of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of N. C. Militia. Mr. Allison of Iredell, offered a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay to Joseph Bogle, late Sheriff of Iredell, $200, being the amount of a fine incurred by said Sheriff. The resignations of a number of Justices of the Peace were read—among them, that of Jennings B. Kerr, of Mecklenburg.

In the *House of Commons*, the Speaker announced the following Committees:

On the Judicary: Messrs. Bragg, Mendenhall, Barringer, C. Jones, jr., Nash, Avery, McRae, and Francis.

On private Bills: Messrs. Russell, J. B. Jones, Halsey, Dewey, Shanklin, Thomas, Rand, Brummell, Dockery, Nixon, M'Laughlin, Ross, Byrd, and Mills.

On Finance: Messrs. Biggs, J. P. Caldwell, Wilson, Walker, Foreman, Scales, Bower, and Halsey.

On the Library: Messrs. Bracken, Mendenhall, and Avery.

Mr. Frances introduced a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. This bill prosids

"That on all debts hereafter contracted upon which judgment shall have been obtained, no *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue unless the plaintiff, his agent or attorney shall make affidavit in writing before the Clerk of the Court, or the Justice of the Peace when such judgment may have been rendered, that he has cause to belive and does believe that the defendant has property which cannot be reached by *fieri facias*, or has fraudulently concealed his property or is about to remove from the State. It further provides, that no Court in this State shall permit an issue of fraud to be made up and tried under the provision of the Act for relief of insolvent debtors, Revised Statutes Chapter 58, Sec. 10, unless the creditor, his agent, or attorney, suggesting the fraud or concealment, shall make an affidavit in writing, of his belief of the truth of such suggestions."

This bill was read the first time and passed. Mr. Norcum presented a bill entitled "A bill to secure a homestead freehold to the citizens of North Carolina," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill

"Grants to every citizen possessed of land in fee or for life, a homestead freehold, to consist, if in the country, of *one hundred acres*; if in town, *one lot*, which is to be exempt from execution for any debt contracted or liability incurred ninety days after the assignment as follows: Any person desiring the benefit of this Act, must file a petition to that effect in the County or Superior Court in the County where *the land* or lot may be. It further provides, that if any debtor shall be arrested by virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum, for any debt contracted as aforesaid, said debtor shall not be compelled to surrender or account for his homestead. Provided, however, that if afterwards, said debtor shall dispose of such homestead, he shall be subject to the same process as if there had been no discharge. It further provides, that a conveyance by a husband, of his or his wifes' homestead freehold, shall pass no interest or estate, unless the wife be a party thereto, and her assent to such conveyance be ascertained, as in cases of deeds of wifes' land. Officers performing duties under this Act, to be paid as for like services in other cases; the Act to be in force after the 1st June, 1843."

A bill was presented for opening a canal from Lumber river to the Cape Fear. Mr. Halsey presented a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. These bills were referred to appropriate Committees.

Mr. Candler presented a petition from sundry citizens of Buncombe and Yancy, praying the erection of a new County from a portion of each, to be called Union.

In the *Senate*, Nov. 26, Mr. Ray presented a bill to lay off a new County out of a portion of Lincoln, to be called Catawba—referred.

In the *House of Commons*, Mr. Mills presented a petition from citizens of Rutherford, and Mr. Avery from citizens of Burke, praying the erection of a new County, from parts of each, to be called McDowell. Mr. Avery also introduced a bill for the purpose, which was referred to a Committee consisting of the members from the two Counties. Mr. White of Lincoln, presented a petition for a new County similar to that presented in the Senate by Mr. Ray from the same county. Mr. Wilson of Lincoln, presented a resolution to amend the militia laws so as to allow privates a vote in the election for all field officers. Mr. McCollum presented a petition from citizens of Anson, praying the erection of a new County out of portions of Anson and Mecklenburg, to be called Union. Mr. Caleb Erwin presented a similar petition from citizens of Mecklenburg, accompanied by a bill to carry their prayer into effect; referred. The Senate having disagreed to the proposition of the House to raise a Joint Committee of thirteen on the part of each House to apportion Congresssional Districts, another proposition was sent to the Senate, proposing the appointment by the Speakers, of one member from each of the present Congressional Districts to perform this duty.

In the *Senate*, Nov. 28, Mr. Rogers presented the following, which was read and adopted:

"Whereas the contracted state of the currency of this State, the heavy indebtedness of the people, and the unproductiveness of our soil the present year, that this Legislature should adopt some measure of relief.

"*Resolved*, therefore, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report to the Senate a Bill to stay the collection of debts under execution, to establish a valuation law, or some other measure which will in the opinion of said Committee afford the most instant and permanent relief to the citizens of this State."

Mr. Reid, from the Committee of Claims, reported the Resolution in favor of Joseph Bogle, late Sheriff of Iredell, without amendment, and it was passed. Mr. Walker presented a bill to amend the second section of an act relative to the County Courts of Mecklenburg. The Senate then proceeded to vote for Secretary of State. The vote stood, for Wm. Hill, (present incumbent and a whig) 46; for Marcellus Montgomery of Warren, (dem.) 3. The vote in the House stood, for Hill 104; for Montgomery 10. A vote was then taken for Solicitor of the Fifth Judicial District, and Hon. Robert Strange received every vote in Senate but one. In the House the vote was, Strange 104, Hybart 1. Mr. Young proposed a resolution "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into what manner the Capitol Square shall be enclosed, its cost, &c.—Adopted, and Messrs. Young, Stowe, Brower, Cardwell, and Halsey were appointed said Committee.

The only business of interest transacted in either House on the 29th, was the election of Henry S. Clarke, Solicitor of the second Judicial District. Vote: Clarke, dem, 90, Rodman, dem., 72. The House sent to the Senate a proposition to go into the election of United States Senator on the 13th December, and Mr. Cardwell nominated Bedford Brown for that office. The Standard says: "This proposition will be acted on in the Senate to-day, (the 30th,) when it is expected the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS will be added to the nomination."

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

State Temperance Convention.—At a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society on Thursday evening last, Dr. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT was appointed a Delegate to represent said Society in the State Temperance Convention, which meets in Raleigh on the 16th instant; and a resolution was also passed, respectfully inviting Dr. JOSEPH W. ROSS and CALEB ERWIN, Esq., members of the Legislature from this county, to appear in the Convention as Delegates from this Society.

☞ *The Governor's Message.*—We might submit this document to our readers without comment, if some portions of it were not of so extraordinary a character. A stranger, to judge from a perusal of the greater portion of this message, would unquestionably take it to be a message from the President of the United States to Congress. The Governor's remarks upon the death of Gen. Harrison, the admirable working of our national system of Government, the Rhode-Island controversy, and in favor of a national bank, a protective tariff, distribution, &c., all have a national order illy becoming a communication to a State Legislature. Doubtless Gov. M., when he wrote this national part of his message, had in his mind's eye the profound declaration of a Mississippi whig editor, that he (Gov. Morehead,) was worthy to be, and doubtless would be, one of these days, President of the United States; and he exerted his powers to show that this Solomon of an Editor was no fool.

All the Governor's recommendations of State works and improvements are upon a par with the matter of his stump speeches last summer—dressed up in non-committalism of the most approved character. Let the reader observe closely his positions: If he suggests the propriety of a rail-road, a turnpike, a canal, the building of a penitentiary, or any other scheme that will cost money—he merely *mentions* the subject, he don't commit himself in favor of it:—*You* (the Legislature) have the power of TAXING the people, and *you* must decide upon the propriety of this matter: and I caution you not to go into any work which will incur an expense beyond the immediate ability of the Treasury to meet. This is the amount of his language, after *suggesting* the propriety of half a dozen expensive State works, and at the very moment when he informs the Legislature that the Treasury has had to borrow money to meet the current demands on it Is it possible that the Democrats in the Legislature can fail to see the trap set for them?

Elections by the Legislature.—By reference to our synopsis of its proceedings, it will be seen the Legislature has re-elected *Wm. Hill*, Secretary of State, by a vote almost unanimous. This appointment and that of *Green Hill*, (another whig) as one of the Door-keepers, we think should silence the savage complaints of our opponents about the "proscription" practiced by the present Legislature.—After a number of ballotings, Robert Cochran of Fayetteville, James J. Thomas of Franklin, and James Rumley of Carteret, were elected Engrossing Clerks. The election for Senator in place of Mr. Graham it is thought will come on about the 13th instant. The choice of the Democrats will unquestionably be between Messrs. Saunders and Brown. The elections of Treasurer and Comptroller have not yet come on. The *Star* says the Democrats speak of Col. Wheeler of Lincoln, or Dr. Watson of Wake, for the first, and N. J. Palmer of Caswell, Gen. Cowan of Bladen, or Mr. White of Raleigh, for the latter office. In regard to the choice of officers from among the several applicants we understand the greatest spirit of harmony and good feeling prevail among our friends at Raleigh.

☞ The Raleigh paper received by yesterday's mail, states that the Senate did not agree to the House's proposition to go into the election of U. S. Senator on the 13th, but sent to that body a message proposing to go into the election on the 2d, (Friday last,) and adding to the nomination, on motion of Mr. Hester, the Senator from Granville, the name of R. M. SAUNDERS, and on motion of Mr. Mendenhall, Mr. Graham was also put in nomination. This message was agreed to by the House; so a Senator was doubtless elected last Friday.

On the 1st instant, the two Houses balloted three times for Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial District—the candidates being *John F. Poindexter*, whig and present incumbent, and *Cad. Jones, Jr.*, dem., of Orange. The last ballot, Mr. Jones lacked only one vote of an election.

Mr. Calhoun and a National Convention.—The fact that the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* has placed Mr. CALHOUN'S name in its columns as a candidate for President, followed by the words—"not subject to a National Convention," has afforded the Federal press in all directions no little ground for speculation and prophecying as to the future divisions and discord in the Democratic ranks. That the Federal Whigs should endeavor to make political capital from such a circumstance, is not strange. Their motto always has been to *divide*, and then *conquer* the Democracy. But that any respectable portion of the Democratic press should infer from this announcement in a single Calhoun press, that Mr. CALHOUN, or any considerable portion of his friends, are opposed to submitting his claims to the decision of a National Convention, fairly constituted, is passing strange. Every paper in the country, (except the one above mentioned,) which has declared Mr. CALHOUN to be their first choice for President, has repeatedly declared their desire to see a Convention of our party from all parts of the country, and their determination cordially to abide the decision of such Convention. Such has been the tone of the Resolutions adopted at all the Calhoun meetings in this State, and also of the meeting at Charleston, S. C., where Mr. CALHOUN'S most intimate and confidential friends were present sanctioning the proceedings. Why, then, has the course of the Edgefield Advertiser attracted so much attention, unless it be to prejudice a portion of the Democracy against Mr. CALHOUN? But such unworthy manœuvres will only recoil upon its authors. Mr. CALHOUN is not afraid to trust his claims in the hands of the Democracy;—if they do not wish him to be their standard-bearer in the coming conflict, he will never thrust himself upon them. He and his friends are prepared and desirous to go into a National Convention of our party, and if another should be chosen as the leader of our forces, he and they will bow with becoming submission, and forget all in their ardent desire for the triuph of our principles, and the defeat of a common enemy.

Cool Impudence.—The following passage in his message shows that Gov. Morehead has carried fresh into the chair of State that habit of bold, reckless assertion, as a substitute for the truth, for which he was so famous as a quibbling lawyer:

"In this State, the issue of a National Bank has been fairly submitted to the people, by the rival candidates, in the two last gubernational elections.—The result, each time, proves the majority to be in favor of such an Institution."

Gov. Morehead knows that he does not tell the truth in this extract from his message. In his canvass of the State in 1840, he did not bring up a national bank as a test question between the two parties. He evaded the subject wherever he could, and made up his speeches with slang about Van Buren's extravagance, and other humbugs. Last summer, we admit, that in his speech here (we can't say how he did elsewhere,) he came out for a national bank, and the consequence was, a loss to him of 418 votes in this County. Besides, all candid men will admit, that had the Democratic candidate been enabled to canvass the State, he would have beaten Gov. M. by a handsome majority. Was the election of a majority of 24 Democrats to the Legislature—all pledged against a bank, a decision in favor of such an institution by the people? Yet, the Governor has the cool impudence to say to that body:

"It is, therefore, respectfully submitted, whether you ought not to aid, by all the means at your command, to carry out this expressed will of your constituents."

If the Governor expected the members of the Legislature to obey this recommendation, we hope the strongest sort of instructions to our Senators to vote *against* a national bank will not seriously disconcert his nervous system

Mr. Van Buren in the field.—Mr. Henry Horne, of Phiadelphia, has lately published a letter he some time since received from Mr. Van Buren; in which the latter explains the impressions he intended to convey by certain passages in his letter to the Legislature of Missouri, in 1840, soon after his defeat by the coons. He says he did not wish to be understood in that letter as declining to be the candidate again of the Democratic party for President, if they wished him to be such. The following passage in his letter to Mr. Horne, exhibits Mr. Van Buren's present views on this subject:

"Whilst such are the lights in which the subject is regarded by me, and whilst I shall most assuredly never take a single step with a view to be made a candidate, I have, at the same time, not said what you inform me some have understood me to say—that I would decline the performance of any public duty to the execution of which the people of the United States should think fit to call me, and which shall not be inconsistent with the station I have already held through their favor."

☞ *State Finances.*—The last Raleigh Register contains a tabular statement of the revenue of the State prepared by the Comptroller, Mr. Collins, and submitted with his annual report. We can only give the aggregates of the several items.

Net amount of Public Revenue in hands of Public Treasurer on 1st November last, $29,902 66.—Amount of Literary Fund in his hands at same time, $57,998 30. Internal Improvement, do., $20,429 66. Total amount in hands of Public Treasurer on 1st Nov. last, $107,420 62. The Literary Board have expended the past year $22,764 34, in purchasing the Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company.

The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned on the 16th ult., after passing a [illegible] abolishing imprisonment for debt, District[illegible]te for electing members to the Legislatu[illegible], a bill to extend the stay on justices [illegible] eight months, and several other [illegible] portance. Of the eleven Congressional D[illegible] six contain a Federal, and five a Democratic [illegible] rity, as shown by the last Governor's elect[illegible]

"The Ed[illegible] that newspap[illegible] system, and [illegible] papers o[illegible] one poor soul o[illegible] while any consider[illegible] system. That is t[illegible] years ago, and w[illegible] are also ready, and [illegible] *next*, as the day for the arrang[illegible] ration, should all agree. The[illegible] has manfully taken the lead, [illegible] The Fayetteville Observer [illegible] pressed a desire to follow a[illegible] of this kind. So we now muster 4—

North Carolina Standard,
Greensborough Patriot,
Fayetteville Observer,
North Carolinian.

Keep it agoing. Who will be the n[illegible]

North

The *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* comes next. We shall go upon the *cash system* with the greatest pleasure, after the expiration of this y[illegible] March next,) and hope the fraternity generally in the State will agree to do the same. We have determined that after this year, if others will pu[illegible]h newspapers and send them to subscribers wh[illegible] neglect year after year to pay the Editor a cent for his labor, time, strength, and capital expended, we will not. The cash system, in our opinion, is the only resort of the fraternity to keep off starvation and debt, and we trust a general and concerted move in its adoption will be made by every paper in the State—to take place, say the 1st of March next. *We* shall certainly adopt this course, or some other, to remedy the evils we now suffer.

☞ We are pleased to see the Legislature taking hold of the important measures of the session with a promptness which shows a determination to do the work of the People without idle delay. It will be seen they have already set actively about Districting the State for the Legislature and Congress, and several other important subjects. We hope to see this spirit of industry kept up, and that we shall have a short business session.

BENJAMIN B. SMITH of Twiggs county, has been elected State Treasurer by the Legislature of Georgia, in place of Col. Thomas Haynes, deceased.

Married,

In York District, S. C., on the 24th ult., by the Rev. A. Whyte, Col. *James A. Grier*, of Mecklenburg, to Miss *Jane*, daughter of the late Nathan Moore, decd.

In Cabarrus county, on the 19th ult., by John M. Black, Esq., Mr. *Henry DeJournette*, of Mt. Pleasant, to Miss *Lewana M. McEachren*, daughter of Dr. John McEachren.

Pocket-Book Lost.

THE subscriber, on Tuesday the 29th ult., lost a red morocco POCKET-BOOK, on the Providence road between Charlotte and his residence. The Pocket-Book is somewhat worn, and contained the following papers, to wit:

One note on Sherrod Jones for $61 08, due in October, 1842.

One note on Jonathan Downes for $12, due 27th May, 1842.

One note on Reuben Cole for $5 30, due 15th July, 1841.

One note on William Martin for $5 60, date not recollected.

One note on Thomas O. Black for $1 92½, date not recollected.

One note on Thomas M. Hall for $4, due January 1, 1841.

Two notes on Martin Hartis, the amount and date of neither recollected.

Together with many other notes and accounts, which cannot now be described—all payable to the undersigned. Any person finding said Pocket-Book and returning it, with the contents, to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded.

All persons are cautioned not to trade for any of the above-named papers, as their payment to any body but the subscriber is hereby forbidden.

JOSEPH REID.

December 6, 1842. 89...r

To Contractors.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until the 30th of this month, for a Superintendent to take charge of the Poor-House of Mecklenburg county, for the ensuing year 1843. Persons desirous of the situation will hand in their bids previous to the day above named, as on that day, the board will meet in Charlotte, to give out the Contract.

BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM LUCKEY,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
D. R. HENDERSON,
DAVID T. CALDWELL,
} Wardens of the Poor.

December 6, 1842. 89...tm

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 30.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 *to* 8
do apple,	30 *to* 35	*Mackerel,* hf bl. No. 1.	$7
Bacon,	7½ *to* 8	*Molasses,*	*to* 25
Beeswax,	27 *to* 28	*Oats,*	00 *to* 30
Butter,	10 *to* 12½	*Oil, linseed,*	80 *to* 90
Balerope,	8 *to* 10	*Nails, cut,*	6 6½
Coffee,	11 *to* 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	6½ *to* 6¾	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	*to* 20	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ *to* 10
Corn, (scarce)	40 *to* 50	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	15 *to* 17	*loaf,*	15 *to* 18
Flour,	$4 *to* $4¾	*Salt, bushel,*	50 *to* 60
Feathers,	25 *to* 30	*sack,*	*to* $2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 12 *to* 1¼	*Tallow,*	7 *to* 9
Hides, green,	4 *to* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 *to* 3
do dry,	10 *to* 12½	*Wheat,*	80 *to* 85
Iron,	5 *to* 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 *to* 35
Lard,	6 *to* 7	*Wool,*	15 *to* 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 *cents pr yd.*
3-4 *do do do* 5 *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy)* *do* 6½ *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 *to* 10, 14 *to*

COLUMBIA, S. C., DEC. 1.

Bagging, hemp,	19 *to* 22	*Corn,*	[illegible]
tow,	17 *to* 20	*Oats,*	[illegible]
Balerope,	8 *to* 14	*Peas,*	[illegible]
Bacon, hams,	8 *to* 14	*Lard,*	10 *to* 12
shoulders,	3 *to* 7	*Lead,*	8 *to* 11
sides,	5 *to* 8	*Molasses,*	31½ *to* 40
Butter,	31½ *to* 20	*Nails, cut,*	6½ [illegible]
Candles, sperm,	35 *to* 45	*Oil, linseed,*	90 [illegible]
tallow,	18 *to* 20	*tanner's,*	[illegible]
Cheese,	12½	*Powder,*	$3 [illegible]
Coffee,	[illegible]	*Rice,*	[illegible]
		Sugar, brown,	[illegible]
		loaf,	[illegible]
		lump,	[illegible]
Co[illegible]	[illegible]	*Salt, sack,*	[illegible]
Mo[illegible]	[illegible]	*Soap, yellow,*	[illegible]
	[illegible]	*Shot, all sizes,*	[illegible]
	[illegible] $10 *to* 10½	*Tallow,*	12 *to* 14
Fl[illegible]	$6 *to* 6½	*Teas,*	80 *to* $1¼

CHERAW, NOV. 15.

Beef,	3½ *to* 4	*Flour,*	$5 *to* 6
B[illegible]	7½ *to* 7	*Feathers,*	30½ *to* 32
	7 *to* 6	*Hides, green,*	5
	12½ *to* 15	*dry,*	10
	22 *to* 25	*Iron,*	5 *to* 6
	20 *to* 25	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 *to* 8
[illegible]pe,	10 *to* 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 *to* 28
[illegible]s,	12½ *to* 15	*Lead, bar,*	8 *to* 10
[illegible]ton,	5½ *to* 6½	*Molasses,*	35 *to* 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 *to* 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 *to* 8

Renting and Hiring.

I WILL rent on the 30th instant, at the Court House in Charlotte, all the HOUSES and LOTS formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, for the term of twelve months. I will also hire, at the same time and place, the following NEGROES, viz: Bonaparte, Henry, Rachael, and Dovy, for twelve months.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON.

December 6, 1842. 89...th

Negro Hiring.

[illegible] the 31st instant, at the plantation [illegible]li Springs, deceased, I will hire [illegible]der, for the term of one year, all [illegible] belonging to the minor heirs of JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

[illegible] Dece[illegible] 89...th

[illegible] Hiring.

I WILL [illegible] belonging to George Means, a[illegible] in Charlotte, on the 2d day of January n[illegible]

SA[illegible]WING, Guardian.

Nov. 25, 1842. 88...TH

Negro [illegible]

ON the 30th instant, I w[illegible] the Courthouse in Charlotte, for a te[illegible] months, the NEGROES belonging to[illegible] mane.

BENJ. [illegible]

Dec. 6, 1842. [illegible]

Notice to D[illegible]

THE notes given at the sa[illegible]y of Jane T. Matthews, deceased, are now due, and must be paid without delay to save Cost. The condition of the Estate will not authorize indulgence.

W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

Nov. 15, 1842. 68...F

Negro Hiring.

THE Negroes of the Estate of the late B. W. Davidson, will be hired on the 27th instant, at the usual place.

RUFUS REID, Guardian.

December 1, 1842. 89...th

PROSPECTUS OF

The Democratic Press.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C., a weekly newspaper under the above title.

The Press will be *various* in its character; but the leading feature will be that of a *political Journal*. Our aim will be the advancement of Moral and Political TRUTH. It will be our constant endeavor to propagate such principles, and such only, as we think would conduce to the happiness of our countrymen, both in their public and private relations. In politics, we shall always be found contending for "the greatest good of the greatest number," and opposing the insolent pretension of associated wealth. We claim to be Republicans of the Jeffersonian school; and therefore our whole energies shall be exerted in favor of "the great popular party" which is now rallied to the establishment of Democratic principles. With regard to the policy of our Government, our motto shall be, "FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES, NO DEBT, SEPARATION FROM BANKS, ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION." We believe that, if these principles "be faithfully and firmly adhered to," they will long "perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."

With regard to the next Presidency, we unhesitatingly avow a preference for John C. Calhoun; nevertheless, we will cordially support any man whom the great Democratic party of the Union in National Convention may nominate.

Though the "Democratic Press" will be, as we have already said, mainly *political* in its character; yet the other topics of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Morals, together with the News of the day, shall not be neglected. We shall endeavor to make it acceptable to the general reader as well as the politician.

The first number, provided sufficient encouragement is given, will be issued about the 1st of January next.

TERMS.

The Democratic Press will be published on an imperial sheet, at two dollars in advance; two dollars and fifty cents at the expiration of three months; and three dollars, if payment be delayed till the end of the year.

A failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Letters to the publishers, unless containing money in sums of *five dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every inosance, and collected as other accounts.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR.
ROBT. A. KNOX.

Lincolnton, N. C., Nov. 18, 1842.

POETRY.

"SADLY TO MINE HEART APPEALING"

Stanzas on hearing an old Scottish Melody.

BY ELIZ. SHERIDAN CAREY.

Sadly to mine heart appealing—
Sadly, sadly—well-a-day!
Requiem-like, in murmurs stealing,
Comes that old familiar lay!
Wherefore not the wonted pleasure
From that antique music-spring?
Why, that well remembered measure,
Grieving thoughts and anguish bring?
Forms departed rise before me—
Smiles, long vanish'd, greet again—
Eyes, forever seal'd, beam o'er me,
Soothing once the sense of pain!
And with every thrilling number,
Words of love gush on mine ear—
Voices sweet, that bound in slumber,
Hush'd have been for many a year!

Like the winds in autumn sighing
Through the trembling alder-tree;
Or far surges' echo dying;
Soft and low these voices flee;
And as hues in twilight fading,
Swift those gentle forms decay!
Vainly, vainly, Hope, upbraiding,
Bids them pass not all away!
Ghost-like thus they wane before me.
Quench'd their lustre—fled their bloom;
While pale mem'ry, tearful o'er me
Flings the shadow of the tomb!
Sadly to mine heart appealing—
Sadly, sadly—well-a-day!
Requiem-like, in murmurs stealing,
Comes that old familiar lay!

To the creditors of the late Robert H. Burton, deceased.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA:—LINCOLN COUNTY: IN EQUITY, FALL TERM, 1842.

Lawson Henderson, et. al., *Versus* Michael Hoke and Henry W. Burton, Executors of Robert H. Burton. } Original Bill.

ORDERED by the Court, that notice be given for four weeks in the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" and the "*Carolina Watchman*," that the creditors of Robert H. Burton, deceased, prove their respective claims before the Clerk and Master of this Court previous to the first day of February next, or be forever thereafter barred.

Witness, *William Williamson*, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the third Monday in August, A. D. 1842, and 67th year of the independence of said State.

WM. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

I will attend at my Office in Lincolnton during the last week in this month, (Novr.), and throughout the month of December, for the purpose of passing upon the claims of creditors. [Prs. fee $5

WM. WILLIAMSON.

November 15, 1842. 87...4t

IMPORTANT SALE OF

NEGROES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

WE will sell, at the late residence of John Culp, deceased, *on Tuesday, the 13th of December next*, all the personal property of the said deceased, (the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of,) consisting of

THIRTY-THREE LIKELY

NEGROES;

Horses, Cattle, Pork and

Stock Hogs;

Sheep, one yoke of OXEN, one Road Waggon and Harness, one sett of Blacksmith's Tools, two Cotton Gins, one pair of Mill Stones, one sett Mill IRONS,

CORN, FODDER, OATS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And many other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

M. A. CULP, A. R. CULP, } Admrs.

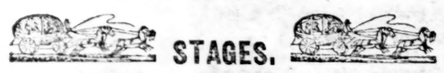
November 14, 1842. 87-ts

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Culp, deceased, are required to present them for payment properly attested. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

M. A. CULP, A. R. CULP, } Adms.

Nov. 14, 1842.

Accommodation



STAGES.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a line of *ACCOMMODATION STAGES* will commence running between Gadsden and Camden, South Carolina, *on Monday, the 14th instant*, and continue to run, Three times a Week, until further notice.

To leave Gadsden, after the arrival of the Cars from Charleston, *on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, and leave Camden, after the arrival of the Northern Stage, *on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, and arrive at Gadsden in time for the Cars for Charleston.

☞ Office at Davis' (late Starke's) Hotel, Camden. WM. SHIVER.

Nov. 24, 1842. 86...m

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars

REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the night of the first June last, a woman by the name of *Mary Hinkle*, who was convicted of murder at the Spring Term of Lincoln Superior Court, 1842. Mary Hinkle is the wife of Lewis Hinkle;—she is a small woman, fair complection, black eyes, black hair, and supposed to be about 30 years of age, The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Mary Hinkle to me in Lincolnton, N. C. PAUL KISTLER, Jailor.

October 27, 1842. 84...f

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroes I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

☞ **REMOVAL.** ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged,

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

State of North Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Jemima Mitcham, *vs.* The Heirs of N. Mitcham. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lawson Mitcham, Bartlett Mitcham, M. Mitcham, N. Mitcham, and Henry Mitcham, heirs at law of N. Mitcham, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and her prayer granted accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60. 83...6w.

State of North Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Benj. S. Johnson, *vs.* Sarah Arney, and others. } Petition for sale of land for debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Franklin Arney, one of the heirs at law of Christian Arney, dec'd., is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and the sale of the land ordered accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60 83...6w.

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Old Point-Comfort

RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has reopened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accomodations athis Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on mains treet, just one square South of the Courthouse.

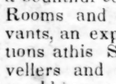
☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

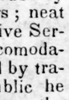
Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 83...f

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.



THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from thepublic is, to give him a call.



Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...f

Notice.

HAVING taken letters of administration upon the estate of Sophia Orr, lately deceased, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of said Sophia Orr, on the 20th of December, 1842,

Horses, Cattle, HOGS, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, a large quantity of Cotton in the seed. Also, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Of the deceased, together with a

Wagon and Farming Utensils,

And many other things too tedions to mention. Terms made known at the sale.

CYRUS A ALEXANDER, Admr.

November 27, 1842. 88...ts.

Assignee's Sale.

AS Assignee in Bankruptcy for Mecklenburg county, I will sell for cash, on Thursday the 8th day of December next, at the residence of Derias Folsom in the Town of Charlotte, one COW, eight head of HOGS, and some other articles not mentioned. Also, on the same day, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, two GOLD WATCHES will be sold for cash.

And on Friday, the 9th December next, at the residence of Jonas Rudisill, near Davidson College, I will sell for cash, a HORSE and BUGGY, several head of HOGS, a CLOCK, a WATCH, and some other articles. Also, on the same day, at the residence of Hiram H. Rainey, in the vicinity of Davidson College, a quantity of PLANK and SCANTLING and several BEDSTEADS, will be sold for cash.

And on Monday the 19th of December next, I will sell for cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, the interest of Jonas Rudisill in a HOUSE and LOT in the vicinity of Davidson College.

WILLIAM J. KEAHEY, Assignee In Bankruptcy.

Nov. 29, 1842. 88...ts

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a bay mare MULE, three years old, with roached mane. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will take up said mule, and give information to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, or to Maj. Benj. Morrow. JOHN W. POTTS.

Nov. 24th, 1842. 88...f

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 18th instant, a sorrel HORSE, eight or nine years old, and marked as follows: he has white feet and legs, a small scar on the left side of his nose, and is a little sway-backed. Any person who will take up said horse, and give information to the undersigned, living six miles above Lancasterville, S. C., on the main road leading to Charlotte, N. C., so that he can get his property, shall be well paid for their trouble.

SAMUEL STRAIN.

November 21, 1842. 88...f

For Sale.

A likely young mare five years old. She rides well and works well in harness, and can be had on very moderate terms for cash or approved paper. For further particulars, apply to the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

Nov. 22, 1842. 87...m.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly-cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 68...1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, dece'd., are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said estate, are likewise requested to present them for settlement as the law directs.

JNO. B. HARRIS, WM. A. HARRIS, } Executors.

Nov. 6, 1842. 85...6w.

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and desease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forh to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feells himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of deseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mrnkind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimoney of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlighened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder it it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Athough I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swollow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing mpself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powertul preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an agg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the famalies in the agjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly protruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true. ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonards-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inesstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no sondness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously effected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particlars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Brodway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte, by* BRALEY OATS,

74...y Druggist.